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(54) TREATMENT OF HEAT RESISTANT ANODICALLY OXIDIZED COATING

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To eliminate the sticking of dust to anodically oxidized coating and to prevent the generation of cracks by high temp. heating treatment after the passage of a long time by subjecting an aluminum material applied with anodically oxidized coating to semisealing treatment, thereafter drying it at a room temp. and executing sealing treatment in a state in which it is intercepted from the open air.

SOLUTION: Aluminum or an aluminum alloy applied with anodically oxidized coating is subjected to semisealing treatment so as to regulate the admittance value to the range of about 11 to 690 μS by a well-known sealing treating means. Next, the face subjected to the semisealing treatment is dried under heating at about 50 to 120°C in the clean air free from dust or in an inert gas such as argon and is thereafter subjected to sealing treatment in a state of being intercepted from the open air. In this way, in the case baking/coating or the like are executed to the surface of the anodically oxidized coating, there is no sticking of dust, thumbed marks or the like, and there is no generation of cracks even if high temp. heating is executed after the passage of a long time.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The art of the heat-resistant anodic oxide film which consists of the 1st process which carries out half-sealing of the aluminum to which the anodic oxide film was given, or its alloy, the 2nd process dried at the temperature beyond a room temperature, and the 3rd process which carries out enclosure processing by the open air and the cut off state.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the art of the heat-resistant anodic oxide film which a crack does not generate even if it carries out elevated-temperature heat-treatment after progress of long duration, without dust, finger marks, etc. adhering, when performing baking finish etc. on the front face of the anodic oxide film given to aluminum or its alloy (it is called aluminum for short below).

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Carrying out after treatment of the front face of a coat is performed without carrying out sealing of this coat, or generally, carrying out sealing in an aluminum product, after forming an anodic oxide film in aluminum. For example, among the building material made from aluminum, without carrying out sealing of the coat, with a non-sealing condition; cases, such as long mold material, make a coating molecule adhere to a coat with an electrophoresis means, and carry out baking finish. Moreover, as a paint means, many spraying approaches are also used, and perform and carry out spraying of the sealing after formation of a coat in this case. Furthermore, when using as a copying machine, a photoconductor drum of facsimile and a laser beam printer, etc., sealing is performed after formation of a coat and baking finish of two or more coats, such as a substrate layer and a charge generating layer, is carried out to the front face.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In a place, as mentioned above, when not performing sealing to an anodic oxide film, when shifting to after treatment, the dust in atmospheric air etc. tends to adhere to a coat, and an operator's finger marks etc. tend to adhere at the time of handling. Since these dust, finger marks, etc. are easily unremovable once they adhere, they serve as a defective. Moreover, if it produces commercially without noticing adhesion, since dust etc. will serve as dirt and will express on a sensitized paper side especially in the case of a photoconductor drum etc., effect is large. Therefore, careful caution is needed for handling and workability is bad.

[0004] On the other hand, when performing sealing and performing baking finish etc., a crack occurs in a coat. Although the working efficiency at the time of paint improves the more at this time the more it makes whenever [stoving temperature] high, it becomes easy to generate a crack in a coat. If baking finish is carried out at a 120–150–degree C elevated temperature especially in the case of a photoconductor drum etc., the reinforcement and endurance of a coat can be raised, but if baking finish is carried out under such an elevated temperature, a crack will occur. Moreover, after carrying out sealing and carrying out long duration progress by the case so that a photoconductor drum etc. may be shipped to a foreign country, also when performing baking finish, a crack occurs.

[0005] Then, as a result of solving the various above-mentioned problems and repeating research, the following thing became clear. First, important relation between whenever [generating / of a crack / and sealing / of an anodic oxide film], i.e., an admittance value, is, and generating of a crack can be prevented by making an admittance value into the fixed range.

[0006] Namely, aluminum base and the anodic oxide film aluminum given to the front face 203 The elongation percentages at the time of heating differ, respectively. At this time, it is aluminum 203. If the whole pore is closed by diacid-ized aluminum hydrate aluminum2 03 and H2 O formed by sealing, it will become impossible to absorb the difference of the elongation percentage by pore, and a crack will occur. However, since pore part is held at an opening condition, without closing the fixed range, then the whole pore by aluminum2 03 and H2 0 in an admittance value by half-sealing, they are aluminum and aluminum 203 by this pore. The difference of an elongation percentage can be absorbed and generating of a crack can be prevented. Here, half-sealing means the intermediate-processing-intermediate-treatment condition which does not include non-sealing and perfect sealing. [0007] Moreover, if the coat will be left even if it carries out half-sealing as mentioned above, a sealing condition advances with the moisture in atmospheric air. that is, aluminum2 03 and H2 0 will grow, an admittance value will fall, and it will become the cause of generating of a crack. Furthermore, adhesion of dust etc. can be made to decrease sharply if sealing of the coat is carried out to some extent. In addition, the photoconductor drum which prevented generating of the crack at the time of heating at high temperature was proposed by adjusting an admittance value recently (JP,7-295266,A). However, in the thing of this official report, when performing heating at high temperature after long duration progress after carrying out half-sealing since aluminum2 O3 and H2 O grow with time even if it adjusts an admittance value to a half-sealing condition, generating of a crack is not avoided but a problem produces it especially at the time of shipment in a foreign country etc. Moreover, since an admittance value also contains the thing of a non-sealing condition, even if it is able to prevent generating of a crack, at the time of an activity. dust, finger marks, etc. will become easy to adhere and the incidence rate of a defective will become high.

[0008] This invention is what was made paying attention to the above point, and losing adhesion of dust etc. by carrying out half-sealing so that an admittance value may serve as fixed range, and controlling progress of a sealing condition, even if the object carries out elevated-temperature heat-treatment after progress of long duration, it is to enable it to prevent generating of a crack.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above-mentioned object, it dries at the temperature beyond a room temperature as the 2nd process after this, and, subsequently is made to carry out half-sealing, using as the 1st process the aluminum (for that alloy to also be included) in which the anodic oxide film was formed, and to carry out enclosure processing according to the open air and a cut off state in this invention, as the 3rd process.

[0010] First, it is an anodic oxide film aluminum 203 at the 1st process. Pore part is held at an opening condition, without closing the whole pore by diacid-ized aluminum hydrate aluminum2 03 and H2 0 by carrying out half-sealing. And this pore is aluminum and aluminum 203. Since the difference of an elongation percentage will be absorbed, generating of the crack when carrying out elevated-temperature heat-treatment is prevented. Moreover, adhesion of dust etc. is also lost by aluminum2 03 and H2 0, and the workability when shifting to degree process is raised. In addition, as an electrolytic bath for anodizing, a known sulfuric acid, oxalic acid, these mixed

baths, etc. are used.

[0011] At this time, it is desirable to carry out half-sealing so that an admittance value may serve as the range of 11-690microS (micro Siemens). The reason is that it will be in the condition near perfect sealing, and becomes easy to cause generating of a crack, and it will be in the condition near non-sealing in more than 690microS, and dust etc. becomes easy to adhere when an admittance value is below 11microS. As for especially an admittance value, it is desirable to consider as the range of 20-500microS. When considering as this range, even if it heat-treats at an about 120-160-degree C elevated temperature, generating of a crack is prevented, and the processing time is shortened by heating at high temperature, and working efficiency is also raised.

[0012] Moreover, half-sealing in the 1st process is performed by the known sealing means. For example, it is carried out to a hot steam, hot pure water, and pure water using the hot water solution which added sealing additives which added non-metal sealer, such as a water solution and nickel acetate.

[0013] Next, in the 2nd process, a half-sealing side is dried at the temperature beyond a room temperature. That is, since a sealing condition will advance with the moisture adhering to the front face, that is, aluminum2 O3 and H2 O will newly be generated and an admittance value will fall when the coat processed at the 1st process is left, desiccation of a coat is performed at the 2nd process. [0014] At this time, it is desirable to carry out stoving of the aluminum at the temperature of 50-120 degrees C into inert gas, such as pure air or argon gas by which dust etc. was removed. If it does in this way, since the front face of a coat can be dried promptly, lowering of an admittance value is prevented and workability is also raised. Moreover, a crack does not occur in a coat by this stoving. [0015] And enclosure processing of the aluminum is carried out according to the open air and a cut off state at the 3rd process. Progress of the sealing condition by the moisture in atmospheric air is controlled by this enclosure processing, and generating of the crack in the case of carrying out elevated-temperature heattreatment after long duration progress is prevented. When performing this enclosure processing, it is desirable to enclose aluminum with that interior with drying agents, such as silica gel and calcined lime, using the container or bags which do not pass moisture, such as synthetic resin. If it does in this way, progress of a sealing condition can be prevented much more good. This point is explained in full detail by the term of a next example.

[0016]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, an example is given and the art of the heat-resistant anodic oxide film concerning this invention is explained. As example 1 test piece, the 5x10cm plate-like aluminum alloy (6063S) was used. And after carrying out cleaning washing of this test piece with a weak alkaline degreaser, neutralization processing is carried out with a nitric acid. Moreover, electrolysis with constant current of the test piece is carried out during this bath under 20 degrees C of bath temperature, current density 1.0 A/dm2, and the conditions for electrolysis time amount 25 minutes, using sulfuric-acid liquid with a concentration of 180g [/l.] as an electrolytic bath. Consequently, the anodic oxide film with a thickness of 7.0 micrometers was formed on the surface of aluminum. [0017] Next, half-sealing of the anodic oxide film of the above-mentioned test piece is carried out. At this time, using the water solution which added the sealing additives which consist of nickel acetate as sealing liquid, the test piece was immersed into this liquid and half-sealing was performed under the solution temperature of 70 degrees C, and the conditions for time amount 4 minutes. [0018] And desiccation processing of the test piece by which half-sealing was

carried out is carried out by the hot blast circulation approach. At this time, hot blast circulation was performed the temperature of 80 degrees C, and over 5 minutes under atmospheric environment.

[0019] Furthermore, the test piece which carried out half-sealing to the interior with silica gel 50g was enclosed using the well-closed container (30x20x40cm) made of synthetic resin.

[0020] Then, the generating situation of the crack when measuring a change (for 4Hr - 30 days) of the admittance value of an anodic oxide film with time, and performing a heat test over 1 hour in a 120-160-degree C temperature requirement was investigated.

[0021] In the example 2 said example, the half-sealing conditions of an anodic oxide film are made into 65 degrees C of solution temperature, and others are taken as the same conditions as the case of an example 1.

[0022] About this example 2 as well as the case of an example 1, a change of the admittance value of an anodic oxide film with time and the generating situation of the crack when performing a heat test were investigated.

[0023] The test result about these examples 1 and 2 is as drawing 1.

[0024] In the example of the example of comparison 1 said comparison, the test piece with which half-sealing and desiccation processing were performed on the same conditions as an example 1 was left in atmospheric air, without carrying out enclosure processing.

[0025] In the example of the example of comparison 2 said comparison, the test piece with which half-sealing and desiccation processing were performed on the same conditions as an example 2 was left in atmospheric air, without carrying out enclosure processing.

[0026] A change of the admittance value of an anodic oxide film with time and the generating situation of the crack when performing a heat test were investigated about the examples 1 and 2 of these comparisons as well as the case of each example. The result is as <u>drawing 2</u>. In <u>drawing 1</u> and 2, x mark shows generating of a crack for a crack not generating 0 mark again. Moreover, the heat test about an example and the example of a comparison is repeatedly performed twice using two samples, in order to investigate an exact crack initiation situation.

[0027] The admittance value (muS) of the above-mentioned example and the example of a comparison was measured using the ANOTESUTO YD measuring instrument (a German country, made in Phi Shah). Measurement is JIS. It carried out based on H8683.

[0028] Moreover, in each above-mentioned example, a change of the humidity (%) when enclosing a test piece with silica gel in a well-closed container with time is as drawing 3. As shown in this drawing, the humidity in a container is held over a long period of time lower than the humidity under atmospheric environment.

[0029] And even if some which are depended on examples 1 and 2 have aging over 4Hr - 30 days, rapid lowering of an admittance value does not take place, so that clearly [in drawing 1]. Moreover, a crack is not generated even if it heats at the temperature of 120-160 degrees C. On the other hand, as for what is depended on the examples 1 and 2 of a comparison, rapid lowering of the admittance value by aging takes place so that clearly [in drawing 2]. Moreover, although generating of a crack is not accepted in what carried out grade progress for four days as a result of a heat test, and it passed more than for ten days, a crack occurs in a heat test. [0030] Moreover, progress of the sealing condition is certainly prevented by enclosing the aluminum by which half-sealing was carried out with the drying agent into the container like each example. That is, as shown in A of drawing 4, it is aluminum 203 of aluminum. By carrying out half-sealing, aluminum 203 and H2 O are

formed in the opening side of the pore P in the state of opening. And aluminum 203 if it is left in atmospheric air, without enclosing, aluminum2 03 and H2 0 will grow with the moisture in atmospheric air, the opening side of Pore P will be closed, and lowering of an admittance value will be caused. On the other hand, aluminum 203 When enclosing in a container with a drying agent Like being intercepted to atmospheric air, and drawing 3, conjointly, as shown in B of drawing 4, a drying agent carrying out adsorption treatment of the moisture in a container, and checking growth of aluminum2 03 and H2 0 Pore P is held at an open condition, without this aluminum2 03 and H2 0 closing the opening side of Pore P, although aluminum2 03 and H2 0 grow a little with the moisture in a container part. Therefore, generating of the crack at the time of heating at high temperature is prevented certainly, without causing lowering of an admittance value.

[0031] In the above example, although the aluminum alloy was used, also when using pure aluminium, the same effectiveness is acquired. Moreover, it does not specify that a drying agent is used for this invention, and effectiveness sufficient by just carrying out enclosure processing of the aluminum at a well-closed container etc., without using a drying agent is acquired.

[0032]

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, according to this invention, losing adhesion of dust etc. in an anodic oxide film, even if it carries out elevated—temperature heat—treatment after progress of long duration, generating of a crack can be prevented.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the table showing the test data based on each example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the table showing the test data based on each example of a comparison.

[Drawing 3] It is the table showing a change of the humidity when enclosing aluminum with a drying agent in a container with time.

[Drawing 4] It is a mimetic diagram for explaining this invention.

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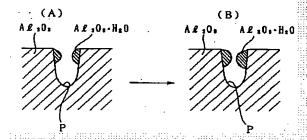
DRAWINGS

| [D | rawi | ng : | | | | | | | | | |
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| | 経時 | 7537 | | 加熱試験 | | | | | | | |
| | 変化 | タンス差 | 1250(198) | (2回日) | 1500(188) | (2日日) | 1600(128) | (2HH) | | | |
| | 4 Br | 260 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 実 | 4日 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 庵 | 10日 | 85 | 0 | 0 | . 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 钶 | 20 EJ | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 1 | 30日 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 4 8r | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 英 | 48 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 遊 | 10日 | 87 | 0 | 0 | ٥ | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 91 | 20日 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 2 | 30 B | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |

[Drawing 3]

| 経時変化 | · 4 Hr | | | 20日 | 8 O B |
|-------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 容器内温度 | 70 | 20 | 2 5 | 30 | 40 |
| 大気湿度 | 70 | 6 5 | 8.5 | 60 | 65 |

[Drawing 4]



[Drawing 2]

| | 経時 | 7539 | | . 1. | 加熱試験 | | | |
|-----|------|------|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | 変化 | まプス値 | 125C(188) | (2BE) | 1500(198) | (2日日) | 1600(188) | (2日日) |
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| | 4 Hr | 254 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0. | 0 |
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[Translation done.]

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(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平10-130884

(43)公開日 平成10年(1998) 5月19日

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| G 0 3 G | 5/10 | | C 0 3 G 5/10 | В |
| | 5/14 | 101 | 5/14 | 101B |

| | | 審査請求 有 請求項の数1 FD (全 5 頁) |
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| | | (74)代理人 弁理士 福島 三雄 (外1名) |

耐熱性陽極酸化皮膜の処理方法 (54)【発明の名称】

(57)【要約】

【課題】 埃等の付着をなくしながら、長時間の経過後 に高温加熱処理してもクラックの発生を阻止できる耐熱 性陽極酸化皮膜の処理方法を提供する。

【解決手段】 陽極酸化皮膜が形成されたアルミニウム (その合金も含む)を第1工程として半封孔処理し、こ の後第2工程として室温以上の温度で乾燥し、次いで第 3工程として外気と遮断状態で封入処理する。

| | 経時 | 7839 | | 加熱試験 | | | | | | |
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| | 変化 | おソス艦 | 1257 (188) | (2日日) | 150T(18) | (289) | feoc(1日日) | (288) | | |
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| 例 | 20 B | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1 | 30日 | 65 | 0 - | 0 | ٥ | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | 4 Hr | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 陽極酸化皮膜が施されたアルミニウム又はその合金を半射孔処理する第1工程と、室温以上の温度で乾燥する第2工程と、外気と遮断状態で射入処理する第3工程とからなる耐熱性陽極酸化皮膜の処理方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、アルミニウム又はその合金(以下アルミニウムと略称する)に施した陽極酸化皮膜の表面に焼付塗装等を行う場合に、埃や手垢等が付着することなく、また、長時間の経過後に高温加熱処理してもクラックが発生しない耐熱性陽極酸化皮膜の処理方法に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】一般に、アルミニウム製品においては、アルミニウムに陽極酸化皮膜を形成した後、この皮膜を對孔処理し、又は對孔処理することなく、皮膜の表面を後処理することが行われている。例えば、アルミニウム製建築材のうち長尺型材等の場合は、皮膜を對孔処理することなく未對孔状態のままで、電気泳動手段により塗料分子を皮膜に付着させて焼付処理する。また、塗装手段として吹付方法も多く用いられ、この場合は、皮膜の形成後に對孔処理を施して吹付途装する。更に、棋写機やファクシミリ及びレーザーブリンタの感光ドラムなどとして用いる場合は、皮膜の形成後に對孔処理を施し、その表面に下地層や電荷発生層など複数の塗膜層を焼付途转する。

(0003)

【発明が解決しようとする課題】所で、以上のように、 陽極酸化皮膜に射孔処理を施さない場合は、後処理に移 行するとき大気中の埃などが皮膜に付着し易く、また、 取扱い時に作業者の手垢等も付着し易い。これら埃や手 垢などは、一旦付着すると容易には除去することができ ないので、不良品となる。また、付着を気付かずに製品 化すると、特に感光ドラム等の場合には、境等が感光紙 面上に汚れとなって表出するので影響が大きい。従っ て、取扱に細心の注意を必要として作業性が悪い。

【0004】 - 方、野孔処理を施す場合は、焼竹塗装等を行うとき、皮膜にクラックが発生する。このとき、加熱温度を高くすればする程塗装時の作業効率は向上するが、皮膜にクラックが発生し易くなる。特に感光ドラム等の場合、120~150℃の高温で焼竹塗装すると、塗膜層の強度や耐久性を高めることができるが、このような高温下で焼竹塗装するとクラックが発生してしまう。また、感光ドラム等を外国に出荷するような場合で、野孔処理してから長時間軽適した後、焼竹塗装を行うときにもクラックが発生する。

【0005】そこで、上記各種問題を解決しようとして 研究を重ねた結果、次のことが判明した。先ず、クラッ クの発生と陽極酸化皮膜の射孔度つまりアドミッタンス 値との間には重要な関係があり、アドミッタンス値を一定範囲とすることによりクラックの発生を阻止できる。
【〇〇〇6】即ち、AI赤地と、その表面に施された陽極酸化皮膜A 12 ○3 とは、加熱時の伸び率がそれぞれ異なる。このとき、A 12 ○3 のボア全体が、封孔処理により形成される二酸化アルミニウム水和物A I 2 ○3・H2 ○で開鎖されると、ボアによる伸び率の差を吸収できなくなってクラックが発生する。しかし、半射孔処理によりアドミッタンス値を一定範囲とすれば、ボアの全体がA 12 ○3・H2 ○で開鎖されてしまうことなく、ボアー部が開口状態に保持されるので、このボアによりA 1 とA 12 ○3 との伸び率の差を吸収できて、クラックの発生を阻止できる。ここで、半射孔処理とは、未射孔及び完全射孔処理を含まない中間処理状態を言う。

【ロロロ7】また、たとえ以上のように半封孔処理して も皮肤を放置しておくと、大気中の水分により封孔状態 が進行し、つまりA12 O3 ・H2 Oが成長してアドミ ッタンス値が低下し、クラックの発生原因となる。さら に、皮膜をある程度封孔処理しておけば、埃等の付着を 激調させることができる。尚、最近、アドミッタンス値 を調整することにより、高温加熱時のクラックの発生を 防止するようにした感光ドラムが提案された(特開平7 - 295266号公報)。しかし、この公報のもので は、アドミッタンス値をたとえ半射孔処理状態に調整し たとしても、経時的にA | 2 O3 + H2 Oが成長するの で、半封孔処理してから長時間経過後に高温加熱を行う 場合、クラックの発生は避けられず、特に、外国への出 荷時等に問題が生じる。また、 アドミッタンス値が未封 孔状態のものも含むため、たとえクラックの発生を阻止 できたとしても、作業時に埃や手垢などが付着し息くな って不良品の発生率が高くなる。

【0008】本発明は以上の点に寄目してなしたもので、その目的は、アドミッタンス値が一定範囲となるように半封孔処理し、かつ、封孔状態の進行を抑制することにより、境等の付着をなくしながら、長時間の経過後に高温加熱処理してもクラックの発生を阻止できるようにすることにある。

[0009]

[課題を解決するための手段] 上記目的を達成するため、本発明では、陽極酸化皮膜が形成されたアルミニウム (その合金も含む) を第1工程として半射孔処理し、この後第2工程として室温以上の温度で乾燥し、次いで第3工程として外気と遮断状態で對入処理するようにしている。

【00101 先ず、第1工程で、陽極酸化皮膜A 12 03 を半封孔処理することにより、そのボアの全体が二酸化アルミニウム水和物A 12 03 ・ H2 ので開鎖されてしまうことなく、ボアー部が関ロ状態に保持される。そして、このボアがA I とA 12 03 どの伸び率の差を吸

収することになるので、高温加熱処理するときのクラックの発生が阻止される。また、A I 2 O3 ・ H2 Oにより境等の付着もなくなって、次工程に移行するときの作業性が高められる。尚、陽極酸化処理用の電解浴としては、既知の硫酸、核酸、これらの温合浴等が用いられる。

【0011】このどき、アドミッタンス値が11~690ッS(マイクロシーメンス)の範囲となるように半射孔処理することが好ましい。その理由は、アドミッタンス値が11ッS以下の場合。完全射孔に近い状態となってクラックの発生を招き易くなり、また、690ッS以上の場合には、未射孔に近い状態となって境等が付着し易くなるからである。特に、アドミッタンス値は20~500ッSの範囲とすることが好ましい。この範囲とする場合は、120~160で程度の高温で加熱処理してもグラックの発生が阻止され、また、高温加熱により処理時間が接縮されて作業効率も高められる。

【〇〇12】また、第1工程での半射孔処理は、既知の 射孔処理手段により行われる。例えば高温の恋気、高温 の純水、純水に無金属射孔剤を添加した水溶液、酢酸ニ ッケルなどの射孔助剤を添加した高温の水溶液などを用 いで行われる。

【0013】次に、第2工程において室温以上の温度で 半射孔処理面が乾燥される。即ち、第1工程で処理され た皮膜を放置すると、その表面に付着した水分により射 孔状態が進行し、つまりA+2 O3・H2 Oが新たに生 成されてアドミッタンス値が低下することになるので、 第2工程で皮膜の乾燥が行われる。

【ロロ14】このとき、検などが除去された清浄な空気 又はアルゴンガス等の不活性ガス中において、アルミニ ウムを50~120年の温度で加熱乾燥させることが好ましい。このようにすれば、皮肤の表面を迅速に乾燥で きるので、アドミッタンス値の低下が防止され、また作 業性も高められる。また。この加熱乾燥によっても皮膜 にクラックが発生することはない。

【〇〇15】そして、第3工程でアルミニウムを外気と 遮断状態で封入処理する。この封入処理により、大気中 の水分による封孔状態の進行が抑制されて、長時間経過 後に高温加熱処理する場合のクラックの発生が阻止され る。この封入処理を行う場合は、水分を通過させない合成樹脂などの容器又は袋を用い、その内部にシリカゲル や生石灰等の乾燥剤と共にアルミニウムを封入すること が望ましい。このようにすれば、封孔状態の進行を一層 良好に阻止できる。この点に関しては、後の実施例の項 で詳述する。

[0016]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明にかかる耐熱性陽極 酸化皮膜の処理方法を実施例を挙げて説明する。

実施例1

試験片として、5×10cmの平板状のアルミニウム合

金(6.0.5 3.5)を用いた。そして、この試験片を弱アルカリ性の脱脂剤で脱脂洗浄した後、硝酸により中和処理する。また、電解浴として濃度180 e / 1 の硫酸液を用い、この浴中において試験片を、浴温20 た、電流密度1.0 A / dm2、電解時間25分の条件下で定電流電解する。この結果、アルミニウムの表面に厚き7.0 μmの降極酸化皮膜が形成された。

【0017】次に、上記試験片の陽極酸化皮膜を半射孔処理する。このとき、射孔処理液として、酢酸ニッケルからなる射孔動剤を添加した水溶液を用い、この液中に試験片を浸液し、液温7.0℃、時間4分の条件下で半射孔処理を行った。

【0.0.18】そして、半封孔処理された試験片を終風館 環方法によりを繰処理する。このとき、大気環境下で温 度800℃、5分間にわたって無風循環を行った。

【00:19】さらに、合成樹脂製の密閉容器(30×20×40cm)を用い、その内部にシリカケル50gと 共に半射孔処理した試験片を射入した。

【0020】この後、陽極酸化皮膜のアドミッタンス値の軽時的変化(4 H r ~ 30日間)を測定し、また、120~160℃の温度範囲で1時間にわたって加熱試験を行ったときのクラックの発生状況を調べた。

[0021] 実施例2

同実施例では、陽極酸化皮膜の半對孔処理条件を液温 5 5 Cとし、その他は実施例1の場合と同一条件としている。

【0022】この実施例2についても、実施例1の場合と同様に、B体験化皮膜のアドミッタンス値の経時的変化と、加熱試験を行ったときのグラックの発生状況とを調べた。

【0023】これら実施例1,2についての試験結果は、図1の通りである。

【0024】比較例1

同比較例では、実施例1と同一条件で半封孔処理及びを 繰処理が施された試験片を、封入処理することなく、大 気中に放置した。

[0025] 比較例2

同比較例では、実施例2と同一条件で半封孔処理及び乾燥処理が施された試験片を、封入処理することなく、大気中に放置した。

【ロロ25】これら比較例1、2についても、各実施例の場合と同様に、陽極酸化皮膜のアドミッタンス値の軽時的変化と、加熱試験を行ったときのクラックの発生状況とを調べた。その結果は、図2の通りである。図1、2において、〇印はグラックが発生しないことを、また、×印はグラックの発生を示している。また、実施例及び比較例についての加熱試験は、正確なグラック発生状況を調べるため、2つのサンブルを用いて2回繰り返して行っている。

【ロロ27】上記実施例及び比較例のアドミッタンス値

1. 1. 1. X. 19.

(p'S) は、アノテストY D測定器 (独国、フィシャー製) を用いて測定した。測定は、JIS H8683に 基づいで行った。

【0028】また、上記4実施例において、密閉容器内にシリカゲルと共に試験片を封入したときの温度(%)の経時的変化は、図3の通りである。同図のように、容器内の温度は、長期間にわたって大気環境下での温度よりも低く保持される。

【0029】そして、図1で明らかなように、実施例1,2によるものは、4日で3.0日間にわたる経時変化があっても、アドミッタンス値の急激な低下が起こらない。また、120~160℃の温度で加熱してもクラックは発生しない。一方、比較例1,2によるものは、図2で明らかなように、経時変化によるアドミッタンス値の急激な低下が起こる。また、4日間程度経過したものでは、加熱試験の結果クラックの発生は認められないものの、10日間以上経過したものの加熱試験では、クラックが発生する。

【0030】また、各実施例のように、容器内に乾燥剤と共に半射孔処理されたアルミニウムを射入することにより、その射孔状態の進行が確実に阻止される。即ち、図4のAに示すように、アルミニウムのA1203を半射孔処理することにより、そのボアPの開口側にA1203・H20が関ロ状態で形成される。そして、A1203を射入することなく大気中に放置すると、大気中の水分によりA1203・H20が成長してボアPの開口側を閉鎖し、アドミッタンス値の低下を招く。これに対

[图1]

| | 현박 | **** | | | 155.E | =- | | |
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| 4 | 4 B | 13 | 0 | C | 0 | 0 | C | 0 |
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| | 1 ar |): > | v | e | C | 0 | c | 0 |
| * | 4.8 | 5 | O: | C | ń | v | , c | v |
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し、A 12 O3 を乾燥剤と共に容器内に封入するときには、大気に対し遮断されることと、図3のように乾燥剤が容器内の水分を吸着除去し、A,12 O3・H2 Oの成長を阻害することとが相俟って、図4のBに示すように、容器内の水分一部によりA 12 O3・H2 Oが若干成長するものの、このA 12 O3・H2 OがボアPの関ロ側を開鎖してしまうことなく、ボアPが開放状態に保持される。従って、アドミッタンス値の低下を招くことなく、高温加熱時のクラックの発生が確実に阻止される。

【00.3.1】以上の実施例においては、アルミニウム合金を用いたが、純アルミニウムを用いる場合にも同様の効果が得られる。また、本発明は、乾燥剤を用いることなくアルミニウムを密閉容器等に封入処理するだけでも、充分な効果が得られる。

[0032]

【発明の効果】以上のように、本発明によれば、陽極酸 化皮膜への埃などの付着をなくしながら、長時間の経過 後に高温加熱処理してもクラックの発生を阻止できる。 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の各実施例による試験データを示す表で ある。

「図2] 各比較例による試験データを示す表である。

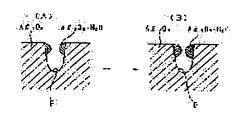
【図3】容器内に乾燥剤と共にアルミニウムを射入したときの温度の経時的変化を示す表である。

【図4】本発明を説明するための模式図である。

[图3]

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|--------------|-----|-----|-------|------|-------|
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| 子で 原産 | 7:0 | 6:3 | 8.5 | £:0: | r a |

[图 4]



[**2**2]

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